

### **Kaeng Kalao,**

A short distance south of the park headquarters, Kaeng Kalao can be accessible by car. It is another spot to observe plant life.

### **Phu Hin Dang**

Phu Hin Dang is a high cliff that offers a panoramic view of Laos and Cambodia below. The rocky flats are of different geological features. During the cool season, a sea of mist shrouds the site. To reach it, take highway # 2248 from Buntharik district and proceed for about 15 kms. Turn left at Huay Kha village and go for another 18 kms., passing through Nong Mek village to Sae Lamduan where the parking site is located. Go by foot for two kms. to reach the destination.

### **Huay Sai Yai Waterfall**

Also known as the Kaeng E-khiew Waterfall, it is located in Buntharik district about 29 kms. from the district town on the Buntharik-Chong Mek route. The small fall is best visited between September-December.

### **Kaeng Lamduan Waterfall**

Located within the Yod Dome Wildlife Sanctuary at Nong Khon village, Nam Yuen district. It is about 12 kms. from the district town on Highway#2248. A small rapid in a Lamduan flower plant orchard, it should be visited between September-January.

### **Sirindhorn Dam**

Built across the Lam Dome Noi in Sirindhorn District. It is about 75 kms. from the provincial town on highway# 217. Apart from generating power, within the dam area are beautifully landscaped gardens with a profusion of flowering plants. There are also standard accommodations and other facilities for meetings. For more information, call the dam's headquarters at (045) 366081-3

### **Keang Saphue**

Kaeng Saphue is one of the most scenic rapids of Ubon Ratchathani. It is located in the Mun River in Phibun Mangsahan District, it is about 45 kms. from town on Highway#217. The best time to visit is between February and May.



Keang Saphue



TOURISM AUTHORITY OF THAILAND  
NORTH-EASTERN OFFICE : REGION 2  
(Ubonratchathani, Yasothon, Srisaket, Amnatcharoen)  
264/1 Khuan Thani Rd., Muang, Ubonratchathani 34000  
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## **UBON RATCHATHANI**





# Ubon Ratchathani

*A major province of the Northeast. Ubon Ratchathani is the easternmost Province of Thailand bordering on Laos and Cambodia*

## History

About 200 years ago, a group of princes and their followers fled from Vientiane to seek asylum under King Taksin the Great of Thailand. Subsequently, they built a town at Dong U Phung near the Mun River. In 2322 B.E. (circa 1779), after the completion of the city moats, they submitted a petition to the King to become a protectorate. The following year, King Taksin dispatched a senior official with a Royal Command to name the town Ubon Ratchathani. A prince, Thao Khampong, was installed as the first governor who was later given the title of Phra Phatumwongsa.

Ubon Ratchathani was ruled by four successive princes until 2425 (1882) when governors were appointed instead.

## Getting There

Ubon Ratchathani is about 629 kms. from Bangkok by road or 575 kms. by train. It is easily accessible by land and by air.

## ATTRACTIONS, TEMPLES AND ANTIQUITIES

### Thung Si Muang Park

Located in the town center in front of the town hall. Thung Si Muang is the public park which offers pleasant and beautiful surroundings with four entry gates. Its major features include.

### Phra Phatumvoraratsuriyawang (Chao Khampong)

A memorial to the founder of the town.

### Monument of Merit

Erected by foreign prisoners-of-war in World War II in recognition of the kindness and compassion of the people of Ubon.

### San Lak Muang

The city pillar is a sacred site highly venerated by towns-people and visitors. It was erected in 2515 (1972)



### Candle Sculpture to Honor His Majesty the King

This sculpture was completed in 2000 to honor His Majesty the King on the occasion of His Majesty's 72nd birthday anniversary. The work is in the shape of a 22 meter-high candle and situated on a junk with the mythical creatures of garuda and naga (serpent). It features a contemporary northeastern (Isan) art style and relates to the story "Phra Maha Chanok" that was composed by His Majesty.

### Suphatanaram Temple (Wat Suphatanaram)

The first temple of Dharmayuti denomination of the province. Located on Somdej Road of Muang District, it was built with the royal support of King Rama IV in 2396 B.E. (1853), the name "Suphatanaram" mean the temple at



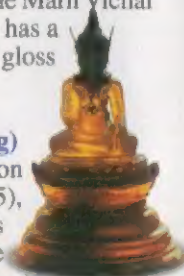
Suphatanaram Temple

the appropriate location, a good harbor. The main features include the main chapel which measures 20 m. wide 34 m. long and 22 m. high. It was designed by Luang Sathinimankan, a highway engineer. The structure is set into three sections. The roof is of Thai architectural style

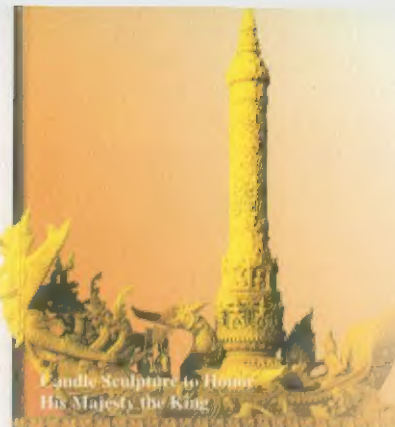
and the mid and lower sections follow the style of the ancient Khmer. Within the chapel is enshrined the principal Buddha statue, the Phra Sapphayu Chao in the Marn Vichai Posture. Cast on July 4, 2459 B.E. (1916), it has a lap width of about 1 meter and has a polished gloss but not gilded.

### Si Ubonratanaram Temple (Wat Si Thong)

Located to the south of the town hall on Uparat Road, it was built in 2398 B.E. (1855), the 5th reigning year of King Rama V. Its chapel is a replica of the chapel at the Marble Temple in Bangkok and houses Phra Kaew Busarakham, the most important statue of the



Phra Kaew Busarakham

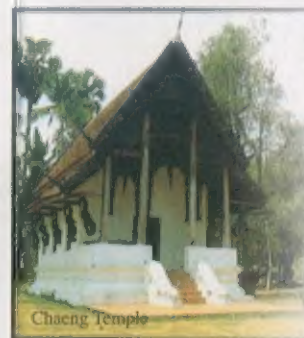


Candle Sculpture to Honor His Majesty the King

Mod Daeng village and later moved to Si Ubonratanaram temple. During the time of absolute monarchy, the traditional Oath of Allegiance was performed here where the statue was held as the principal entity of the ceremony. During the Songkran season, the townspeople ceremonially carry the Phra Kaew Busarakham in a procession around town to provide the devout Buddhists with an opportunity to pay homage and sprinkle lustral water over the image.

### Chaeng Temple (Wat Chaeng)

Built during the reign of King Rama V in 2431 B.E. (1888), it is located on Sapphasith Road in Muang District. Among the important edifices is the chapel which was com-



Chaeng Temple

pleted in 2455 B.E., 24 years after the establishment of the temple. Regarded as one of the better-designed structure, it is decorated with wood carvings of the basic school, which is becoming rare today. A medium-sized structure, it measures 6 m. wide, 15 m. long and 10 m. high with low base. Its single-level roof was originally covered with wooden tiles which were replaced with terra-cotta tiles.

The railings on the front steps are in the shape of crouching crocodiles. The gables and other architectural ornaments are made of wood and carved with lotus and lotus clump designs. Especially the Harg Hong piece is carved in the shape of Naga's head with a fluttering crest.

Regular renovation work on the chapel has endeavored to maintain its original condition. As a result, it has been given a royal award for Outstanding Antiquities during the Architect 30<sup>th</sup> exhibition.

province. It is a Buddha image in the subduing Mara stance of Chiang Saen style sculptured in topaz, with a lap width of 5 cms and measures 10 cms high from the base to the tip of the top-knot. Legend has it that the statue was brought from Vientian by the founders of the town. Originally, it may have been enshrined at Don





### Sa Prasansuk Temple (Wat Ban Na Muang)

The temple is located at Na Muang Village, Patum, Sub district, Muang. Follow the northeast town by-pass road. Just beyond the intersection to Trakanphudphon district, turn left towards the village for a distance of about 1 km. The chapel here is constructed on a replica of the Royal Barge, Suphan nahong, which is adorned with ceramic tiles,

a beautiful edifice of typical Thai identity.

### Nong Bua Temple (Wat Nong Bua)

Located About 3 kms. north of the townhall on Thamvithi Road. It was built in 2498 B.E.(1955), it has an architecturally interesting structure: the Si Mahapho Holy Relic Chedi which was erected to mark the 25th century of Buddhism in 2500 B.E. (1957). The edifice is a replica of the Great Chedi at Buddhagaya in India which enshrines Holy Relics. Around the Chedi are glass walls on all four corners of which are installed four small chedis. There are four entries into the main chedi. When originally built, it had a width of 5 m. and about 17 m. high. When renovated with new coverings, it had been enlarged to 17 m. wide and 56 m. high. The renovation work completed in 2512 B.E. (1969).

### Maha Vanaram Temple (Wat Pa Yai)

Located on Saphasith Road in Muang District, and commonly referred to as Wat Pa Yai. It is an old temple of special significance to the province. Originally it was only a religious quarter used for meditation practices and built close to the time of the town's founding in 2322 B.E. (1779). During the regime of the 2nd governor, it was upgraded into a monastery and regarded as his temple. The Phra In Plaeng statue was built by the first abbot and its name was changed to Mahawan Temple or the Temple of the Great Forest. The present name of Maha Vanaram Temple was later given to be in line with modern preference.

The main religious icon is the Phra In Plaeng, of Phra Chao Yai In Plaeng. Cast in the posture of Marn Vichai, it was made of brick and mortar, gilded and lacquered in the Laotian style, with a lap width of about 3 m., and measures 5 m. tall from the base to the tip of the topknot. On the fullmoon day of the 5th month (around April), rites are held to make merit with Mahachat Tataka sermons as well as lustral water-pouring on Phra Chao Yai In Plaeng.



### Ubon Ratchathani National Museum

Built in 2461 B.E. (1918) on land donated through Prince Kromluang Sapisithprasing. It is located on Khuan Thani



Road and Uparat Road. It's main building once served as the townhall. In 1983, the Ubon provincial authorities turned over the old townhall building to the Fine Arts Department for

preservation. It was later turned into a national museum. The Ubon Ratchathani National Museum is regarded as one of the most perfect facilities in the country. It opens on Wednesdays-Sundays from 9 o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon.

### Phukhao Kaew Temple (Wat Phukhao Kaew)

The temple is located at Phibumangsahan, about 44 kms. from the provincial town and one km. before the district proper on Highway # 217. Built in 2480 B.E.(1937) as a meditation facility, it has one of the more architecturally interesting chapels which is entirely adorned with tiles. Typical Thai artistic style is represented in the design of the roof with all ornamentations. Designs incorporate portrayals of Naga, delicate patterns which also combine the styles of India and ancient khmer.

Inside the Ubosot are bas-reliefs over the door and window panels depicting chronicles concerning

holy relics and their history in brief. The lower level of the building is used for meditation sessions. Around the building are potteries on display.

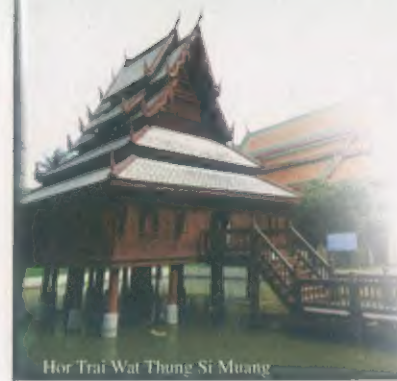


### Pa Nanachart Temple (Wat Pa Nanachart)

Wat Pa Nanachart, or the International Monastery is located at Boong Wai Village, Boong Wai sub-district, Warinchamrab District. It is about 14 kms. from town on Highway # 226 towards Si Saket. Several foreign monks are usually in residence to study Buddhist teachings and meditation. Most of them speak fluent Thai and are capable of delivering sermons in Pali. Strict in their observance of the dharma, they are respected by all Thai Buddhists.

### Thung Si Muang Temple (Wat Thung Si Muang)

Located on Luang Road, Thung Si Muang Temple was built by Chao Ariya wongsajan during the reign of King Rama III, then the head of the provincial clergy. As he had once attended religious studies at Saket Temple in Bangkok, he took back with him a replica of the Holy Footprint and



Hor Trai Wat Thung Si Muang

enshrined in a hall built specially to house it. The hall today serves as the chapel and the convocation hall, of the early Rattanakosin style combined with Vientianne influence. Each wall is adorned with murals which were painted at the same time as the construction.

Another important structure in the temple is the Scripture Hall. A wooden building. it is situated in the center of a pond to prevent ants or termites from getting at the scriptures. Of Thai-Burmese-Laotian style, the actual building is of Thai appearance divided into four sections. Within the chamber housing the scripture cabinets, each side is painted with gold and lacquer. The roofs are of a combined Thai Burmese arts with Choh Fah Bai Raka traditional decorative pieces. The over-lapping roofs reflect Burmese architectural style projected through Laotian Lan Xang art. The patterns and carvings over the two gables are of high Laotian style, displaying the different animal signs according to traditional astrology, as well as various designs based on plantlife.

### Nong Pa Phong Temple (Wat Nong Pa Phong)

Located in Noan Noan sub-district, Warinchamrab District, or about 8 kms. from the provincial town on Highway# 2178 towards Kantralak District. With a total area of over 186 Rais, it was once an abandoned temple and served as a cemetery. The area in general is a wetland overgrown with reeds. In 2497 B.E. (1954), the highly venerated monk Luang Pu Cha initiated a project to turn it into a site suitable for meditation sessions. A monk's residence was established, which later became a monastery. The atmosphere is tranquil and conducive to the practice of meditation. Another interesting structure is the Phra Photiyan Museum which houses the few personal articles of use and Luang Pu Cha's wax figure. Another is Chedi Si Photiyan where his royally-sponsored cremation took place.

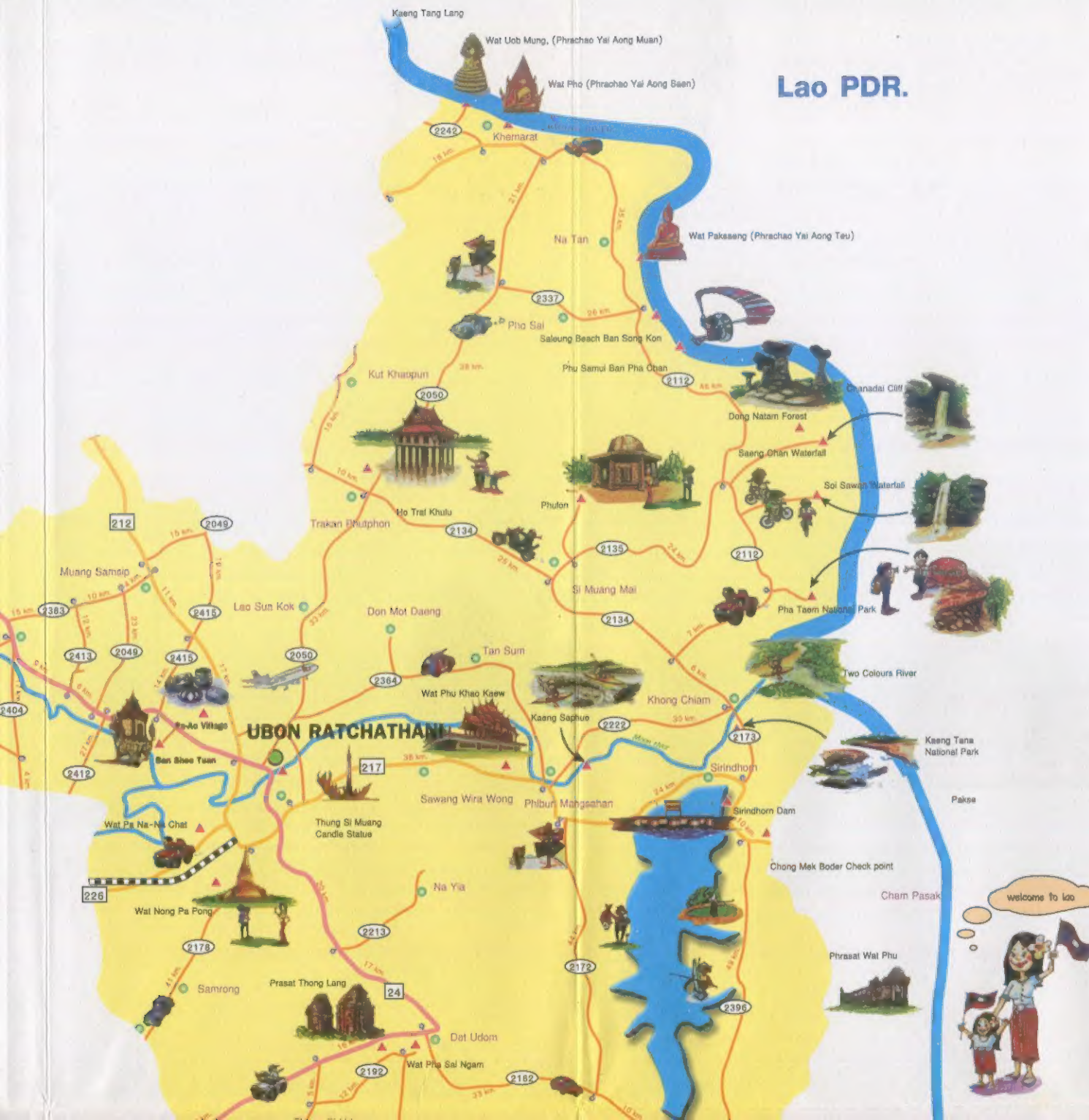




# Ubon Ratchathani Municipality Map







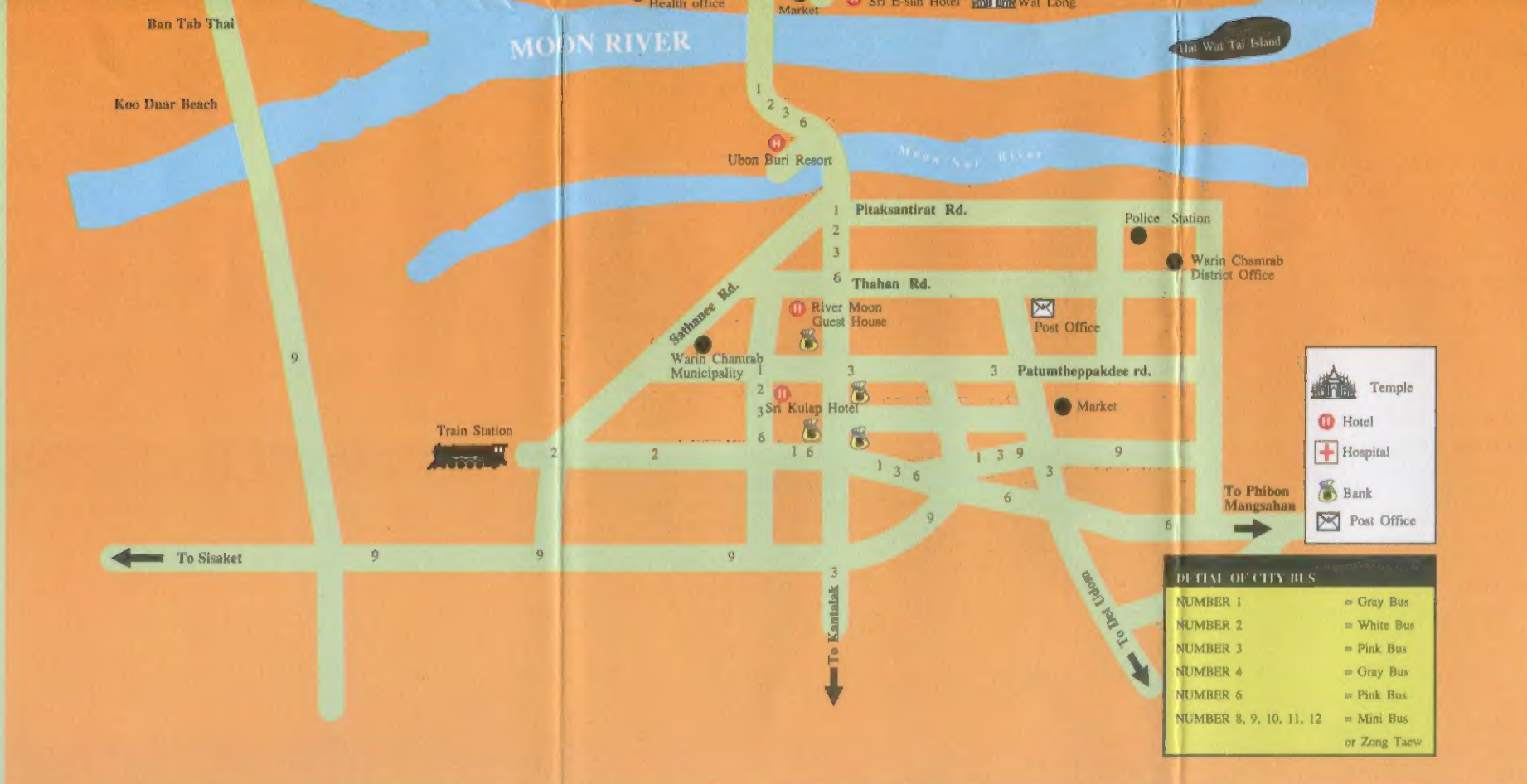
Lao PDR.



Stunning and amazing  
the ruins reflect the  
over-thousand-year-  
old-civilization.

1. Wat Nong Bua
2. Wat Nong Pa Pong
3. Wat Pa Nana Chat
4. Ban Pa Ao
5. The Singh Dharmat at Ban Chi Tuan
6. Wat Phu Khao Kaew
7. Kaeng Saphue
8. Sirindhorn Dam
9. Chong Mek Market
10. Kaeng Tana National Park
11. Pak Moon Dam
12. Two Colour River
13. Pha Taem National Park
14. Soi Sawan Waterfall
15. Saeng Chan Waterfall
16. Dong Na Tam
17. Phu Samui
18. Had Saleung Ban Song kon
19. Wat Pak Saeng
20. Wat Oubmung
21. Ho Trai Khulu
22. Phu Lon
23. Prasart Thong Lang
24. Prasart Banben
25. Wat Pha Sai Ngam
26. Bu Puay Village
27. Kaeng Lamduan
28. Emerald Triangle





### Prasat Ban Ben

Prasat Ban Ben, at Ban Nong Om Village, Tambon Nong Om, sub-district Thung Si Udom District, is about 63 kms. from town properly. A modest-sized Khmer religious temple, it is made up of three brick stupas, each on a separate base facing the east. There is only one single entrance located at the middle structure which is connected to the path of laterite surfacing up to the Kopura (arched entrance).

The three stupas are encircled with low ornamental walls constructed of laterite which are almost totally surrounded by ponds except the frontal section. The base of what was once a four sided balcony (chaturamuk) still remains, which is believed to have been made of wood. During the restoration carried out by the Fine Arts Department in 1990, a lintel portraying the nine guarding spirits of the compass points was discovered as well as the god Indra riding the Erawan elephant. Judging from the architectural lay-out and the carving on the lintel, it is believed the site was built during late 15th or early 16th centuries B.E.

### Phu Lon Monks's Quarters

Phu Lon Monks's Quarters, is located at Song Yang sub-district, Amphoe Si Muang Mai District, about 20 kms. from the district seat and 78 kms. from the provincial town to the

northeast. It is believed that the highly revered monk, Phra Archan Mun Phurithatta Thera, used to meditate at the site. Today, it is a sacred site where the villagers often carry out merit-making rites. The natural surroundings are picturesque and peaceful.

### The Singh Dharmat at Ban Chi Tuan

About 26 kms. from town and installed at the Sala Kanprian (sermons hall) of Si Nuan Temple in Chi Tuan Village of Khuang Nai District. The only dharmat (seat from which sermons are delivered) in Thailand that is an entirely different design. Its appearance is that of a singh (lion) holding up a prasat which serves as the seat, and made of bricks and mortar. The top of the Prasat-like seat, are adornments made of wood and drawn in Annamese (Vietnamese) style in color. It is believed to have been constructed in 2468 B.E. (1925) by Annamese craftsmen. Today it is regarded as a highly valuable native sculpture.

### Kan Lueng Village Open Museum

Kan Lueng Village Open Museum is located within the compound of Ban Kan Lueng Temple at Kham Yai, Amphoe Muang sub-district, about 5 kms. on the north bypass from town proper. Excavations were started at this archaeological site in

1996 and the surrounding area has been developed. It now serves as an open museum for observation and study.

Evidence discovered from the excavations indicate that this ancient community was capable of rice cultivation. Traces of ore and other metals also show that the people knew how to utilize iron. It is believed that the community may have been in existence over 2,000 years ago.

## Attractions-Nature

### Hat Wat Tai

Another beach in Muang is District located near the local Provincial Electricity Generating Authority offices. It is a small sandy isle in the middle of the Mun River. During the dry season, white sandy beaches emerge surrounded by clear water. On the isle itself shady trees, and plants thrive Foodshops on bamboo rafts offer delicious native and other dishes.

### Hat Khu Duah

A sandy beach on the Mun River banks in Muang District about 12 kms. from town on Liang Muang Road (#24) Moored against the bank are many foodshops on rafts offering local dishes and drinks to visitors, A pleasant spot for dining out and enjoying the view of the Mun.





28. Emerald Triangle
29. Phu Jong Nayoi National Park
30. Phu Hin Dang
31. Kaeng E-Keow Waterfall
32. Ubon Ratchathani National Museum

## Useful Telephone Number

Provincial Authority Office	0-4525-4218
Phibun Mangsahan Immigration office	0-4544-1108
Muang District Police Station	191, 255226
Sapphasithprasong Provincial Hospital	0-4524-0074,
Sapphasithprasong Army Base Hospital	0-4532-1174
Rajavej Hospital	0-4528-0040
Ubonrak Thonburi Hospital	0-4526-0300
Central Memorial Hospital	0-4525-4771
Ubon Ratchathani Airport	0-4524-4073
Thai Airways International	0-4531-3340-4,
(Public) Co.,Ltd.	0-4524-3037-9
TAT.Northeastern Office : (Region 2)	0-4524-3770-1
Pha Taem National Park	0-4524-9780
Kaeng Tana National Park	0-4524-9802
Phu Sa Dok Bua National Park	0-4261-9076

### Chong Mek Point-Gateway to Indochina

About 90 kms. from the provincial town along Highway # 217 in Sirindhorn District. Chong Mek is a permanent crossing point between Thailand and Laos. It leads to Champasak Province which is a major destination in southern Laos. Apart from being the location of various government offices, it has also an extensive border market with duty-free facilities within Laotian territory that are accessible to tourists.

Among the major attractions in Champasak Province is the town of Pak Se, the capital of the province. Champasak, the former capital of the province which in itself is an old community of Prasat Hin Phu, an ancient Khmer temple. The Si Than Don confluence where the Mekhong River extends to a width of 7 kms. creating large number of isles and rapids. Probably the most interesting are the Li Phi and Khon Phapheng waterfalls. Foreigners entering Laos at Chong Mek require a Laotian entry visa. Thais can use border passes that could be issued within three days by the Ubon Ratchathani provincial administrative office.

### Attractions-Handicraft

#### Pa-Ao Villages

The 200-years-old brassware village of Pa-Ao village is located at Pa-Ao sub-district, Muang District, about 21 kms.

from the provincial town of Ubon along Highway # 23, including a then turn right and take another three km. stretch of side-rode leading to the village. In addition to weaving, the village also produces brass utensils for daily use and as souvenirs. The craft employs the so-called original Lost Waxing Method.

#### The Sai Mun village.

About 15 kms. from the district town of Phibun Mangsahan on Highway#2222 (Phibun-Khong Chiam) has the distinction of being the forefront producer of brass gongs.

### Attractions-Festivals and Fairs

#### The Candle Festival

Held on Khao Phansa Day (The beginning of the Buddhist Rain Retreat in July) at the Thung Si Muang ground. Wax Candles fashioned in artistic styles are displayed from various temples. At night huge candles are on display around Thung Si Muang. The following morning, the colorful Wax Candle Processions are held.

#### The illuminated Boats Procession

Held on the Ok Phansa Day (The end of the Buddhist Rain Retreat in October), It is held along the Mun River at the foot of

the Ratanakosin Bridge. The boats brightly and colorfully decorated represent various temples or entered by individuals. The event is an original Northeastern tradition maintained through generations.

#### The Traditional Long-Boat race

Organized along the Mun river in Ubon Ratchathani after the Ok Phansa celebrations are over (about October). Several races are held. One of the regularly-held events is organized by the Ubon Municipality around the Ratanakosin Bridge; at Phibun Mangsahan near the bridge; and at Wat Pho Tak, also in Amphoe Phibun Mangsahan.

#### Traditional New Year ( Songkran )

Held during the Traditional New Year celebration (mid-April) is the Maha Songkran event at Kaeng Saphue, Phibun Mangsahan District. Native folk-plays and entertainment features are also to big part of the celebration.

#### The Floral Float Fair

Usually held on February 14 at the stadium in Thung Kham Nam Sab in Warinchamrab district. Different kinds of flowers and flowering shrubs are on display and for sale.





## KAENG TANA NATIONAL PARK

Covering an area of some 80 sq.kms in the Khong Chiam and Sirindhorn Districts. It can be reached from either district, about 70 and 85 kms. from the provincial town respectively.

**Don Tana** is a naturally-formed isle across the Mun River, measuring 450 m. wide and 700 m. long. With suspended bridges across to two sides. To the north of Don Tana is a stretch of sandy beach suitable for recreation.

**Kaeng Tana** is formed when the Mun River flows around the two sides of the Don Tana heading straight for the rapids which are made up of huge rocky formations in mid-stream. The strong current etch into the high rocky barrier or flows around cracks and stone flats. With strong current and numerous underwater cave. The area teems with fish. Tourist season falls on January-May.

**The Rak Sai waterfall Natural Study Route** around the cliff along the Mun River is about 500 m. from the Tourist Service Center. The route lies along the edge of the cliff for about one kilometer passing through sites lichens, moss and ferns, as well as the Tham Pra cave and the Rak Sai Waterfall.

**Ban dai Pla Choan** (fish-jumping steps) at Pak Mun Dam. the dam itself is the crossway connecting highways # 217 and 2222 and is the site of the first such facility in Thailand built for the purpose of fishery conservation. The movement takes place around late June-July.

## Tad Toan Waterfall

A small waterfall near the road, it is located in Amphoe Sirindhorn on Highway # 2173 (Sirindhorn-Khong Chiam). During September-December is the recommended time to visit Tad Toan.

## Mae Khong tour at Khong Chiam

Khong Chiam, the easternmost district of Thailand, is about 75 kms. from the provincial town of Ubon Ratchathani. It is also one of the most scenic spots to view the Mekhong River. It is here that the Mekhong flows out from Thailand

and where the Mun and the Mekhong converge to form the so-called the Two-Colored Current, and with the Mekhong in reddish-clay color and the Mun in blue. The convergence spot is near the Pha Taem and Kaeng Tana National Parks. There are adequate facilities, such as hotels resorts and guesthouses of different accommodations, as well as restaurants and food-rafts. Small rented boats are available for cruises to the Two-Colored Current, and cruise ships for the Mekhong itself. There are also direct bus services from Bangkok. Khong Chiam is regarded as one of the most popular sites from which to enjoy the Mekhong

environments, particularly before and after a tour of Laos, which is about 30 kms. from the Chong Mek check point.

## PHA TAEM NATIONAL PARK

The 212,500 Rais Pha Taem National Park covers an area of Khong Chiam, Si Muang Mai and Pho Sai Districts bordering on Laos with the Mekhong River as demarcation line. To reach to the park's headquarters, located at the Pha Taem area and Nong Phue Noi Village, Khong Chiam district, about 19 kms. from the district town, take Highway # 217 from the provincial town to Phibun Mangsahan district, then turn on to Highway # 2222 to Khong Chiam.

## The Sao Chaliang of Pha Taem

The Sao Chaliang of Pha Taem, the exotic rocky formations, are located about two kilometers before reaching the cliff. They were created by natural erosion.

The 20 meters-high, Soi Sawan Waterfall is situated on the east of Nong Phue Yai Village, or about 17 kms. from the park's headquarters on Highway # 2112. The cascades run strongly during September-February.

## The Dong Na Tam Forest

The Dong Na Tam Forest is located within the Phu Na Tam area of Amphoe Khong Chiam, or about 36 kms. from the park's headquarters. To reach there, take Highway # 2112 (Khong Chiam-Khemarat). Then turn right at Na Pho Klang Village and go pass Sasom Village through Tham Patihan Temple. Sight-seeing at Dong Na Tam Forest is basically nature-based. A walk takes in views and sceneries of the jungles, mountains and cliffs and the Mekhong River itself. Interesting features include the Sao Chaliang (rocky formations), rocky flats, caves, chasms, waterfalls, among others. During September-November is the right time to enjoy ground-level flowers, fallwaters and the sea of mist along the river bank. January-March is the season when the leaves change color and dry-season flowers.(water bloom.) Cruises along the Mekhong at Pakla Ban and Khan Ta Kwian Villages are ideal places to visit Trekking services can be obtained from the Na Pho Klang administrative authority.

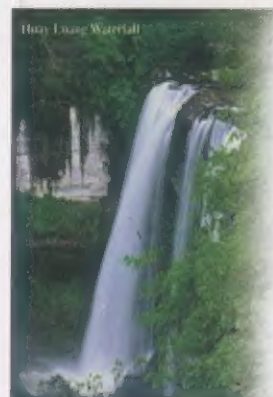
## PHU CHONG NA YOI NATIONAL PARK

Covering areas of Buntharik, Na Chaluay and Nam Yuen Districts, the park borders on both Laos and Cambodia to form the so-called Sam Liam Morakot (Emerald Triangle). With a total area of 686 sq.kms., the park's headquarter is located about 7 kms. south of Kaeng Ruang village of Na Chaluay sub-district, Na Chaluay district and some 17 kms. from the district itself, or 135 kms. from the provincial town. Accessibility is through highway # 24 (Det-Udom), # 2182 (Buntharik) and # 2248 (Na Chaluay).

## Cave Paintings at Pha Taem

Cave Paintings at Pha Taem at the Pha Taem National Park is accessible right up to the cliff by a road Prehistorical colored drawings appear on the cliffs facing the Mekhong River. The paintings are divided into four groups: Pha Kham, Pha Mon, Pha Mon Noi and Pha Team. The Pha Team group is the most impressive and glorious site that the area contains more than 300 colored drawings.

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## Huay Luang Waterfall

Huay Luang Waterfall, locally known as Bak Taey, (located some south 3.5 kms. of the park's headquarter), is accessible by car. It's 30 meters-high fall drops into a basin-like valley. With white sandy beach and emerald-green water, it is a pleasant site for visiting during September-February. Nine kms. south of the Huay Luang is the Kerng Mae Pong Waterfall which can be reached via a jungle trail.

## Kaeng Silathip,

Lies along the route leading to the park's headquarter. The site of the rapid offers a two hour long stretching of plants observational trek.

Another rapid, Kaeng Sam Phan Phi, is about 4 kms. south of the headquarter. The site can be accessible by car. It is an observational site of high biodiversity plants.